

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26TH. 1898.

NUMBER 30

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Harland Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, amongst others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to—

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c. &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Buoys always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to H. K. CANEELS & CO.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 18000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also o Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),

RODRIGUES & Co.,

GERS. KLINGENBERG, Deimold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.

Provision Merchant.

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

129, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box No. 68

THE HARRIS AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on many locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to furnish for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for freight cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their sole representatives in Brazil.

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1848.

Reorganized 1870.

ISSUES AND PRINTS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WILL SPECIALLY ESTIMATE TO PROTECT THE TYPESETTING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, or in casks, and import the private stocks of the houses.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PIRELLA & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Ajuntada, 33.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegram Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Extends contracts and arranges material for railways water and gas works, offices and all other works sells and imports machines and materials for agriculture or any other branch of industry, imports merchandise of any and every description constructs ships, launches, lighters, launches etc. exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world. Accurate and first-class supply of Gory's Mersey Steam Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance:—Rua Gen. Câmara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,384,560.00 (£2,820,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £35,750).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £2,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. Agents.

No. 5, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund 675,335

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 55, Rua 1^a de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

St. Rita 1^a de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 35, Rua 1^a de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £15,554,532
Authorized Capital 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL £2,000,000

This company is prepared to write large Risks in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sampaio,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.; returning leaves São Paulo at 5.5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo) express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to distribution.

Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Baren leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mont. Passenger train leaves St. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 5.45 p. m., on all four days (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway Station at 6.25 a. m., and 4.40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Baren leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily, and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the 1^a and 2^a public railways at São Anna de Marinhãs. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhãs at 3.15 p. m. (leaves Baren at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Petropolis at 2.30 p. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rita Come Vellu, Laranjeiras, at 8.15 a. m. and 2.15 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and 4.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.40 and 10 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.30, 10.30, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 8 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí, opposite Custom House. Petropolis. Edmund C. H. Phillips, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^a de Março. Eugene S. Rogers, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSUL VICE.—No. 2, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí, opposite Custom House. William G. Wagstaff, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—I will inform either the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock. St. Peter's Anglican Church (kindly left) Largo do Catete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING, CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 63, Rua do Apendido.

DIKEJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. Sabbath services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7.30 p. m. on Sundays. Services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fortes Corner. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Botafogo. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 52.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Café 552.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Ant. Nery, Botafogo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 79, Rua General Camará. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua Ourador, No. 45.

Dr. Haveburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence: No. 10, Rua de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Almeida.—U. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 10—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH DESCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMON'S MISSION.—Retail and Reading Room, Rua Camerino formerly Imperatriz, and floor. W. J. L. M. Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Condielaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, and floor. Rooms open from 10 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The new Chilean cruiser *O'Higgins* arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, on the 25th inst.

—Telegrams from Santiago on the 21st state that the Chilean senate has voted in favor of an emission of eighty millions of paper money. The first proposal was for an issue of fifty millions.

—Earthquake shocks were felt in southern Chile on the 24th and 25th, causing great alarm. The shocks were violent enough on the second day to cause great damage to buildings. It is reported that the new dock at Talcahuano was injured.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Telegrams from Montevideo state that Sr. Blanco has withdrawn his resignation as president of the council of state. Alarming reports of an impending revolution still continue to circulate.

—Reports are current that a second conspiracy against Cuestas has been discovered at Montevideo, and several arrests have been made. One report says that preparations are making on the Rio Grande frontier for an armed invasion of Uruguay.

—This is mild sarcasm from the *R. A. Herald*.—We beg to inform our correspondent *New Chum* that his fears of a revolution taking place in this city shortly are unfounded. The works around the post office are not barricades or fortifications, but merely where the municipality have been fooling with the pavements, gas pipes, sewers, and who knows what else besides. We know it is hard to distinguish, but *New Chum*, when he has been out here a few more years, will learn that a street barricade can be scaled, whilst a street upon which the municipality is at work can only be passed safely by balloon.

—We quote from the *Times of Argentina*.—
"Conversing with a member of the committee appointed at the mass meeting of cricketers held last month, we were informed that matters are proceeding favorably in the idea of importing a team of cricketers from England to play various of the clubs and teams here. We were given to understand that a portion of the expense of maintaining the visitors would be defrayed by a subscription amongst well known business and people who appreciate the movement. We were also informed that a source of revenue would be relied on from gate money, matters having come to an understanding with the authorities, although it is probable that in regard to gate money all matches with such adjunct will have to be played outside of the limits of the Federal Capital, such as Harlingham, Lomas, etc."

—According to a well informed contemporary, if the rebels had been successful, they would have formed a government as follows:—
Dictator, General Estevan; minister of government, Dr. Miguel Herrera; minister of finance, Aleides Montero; minister of foreign affairs, Dr. F. Acosta y Lara; minister of war, General Casanova Garcia; chief of staff, General Osvaldo Rodriguez; commandant of the port, Dr. L. Quintero; prefect of police, Justo R. Pelajo; minister to Argentina, Eugenio Garzon. We think that there ought to be a Te-Deum in the Cathedral to return thanks for the country being saved from such an intercalary as such a government would have been the signal for a *sauve qui peut* for every honest and decent man in the republic and for the ruin of all its interests. Amongst the rascals there is not one name worthy of the remotest confidence or even respect.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Two sentences have recently been issued, both by the criminal judge Dr. Montañez, which deserve some notice. On July 18, 1897, in the valley of Agnã, dept. of Misiones, the two men Diego and Juan Fernandez took to the house of the former two sheep which they had stolen from a neighbor. As they were hiding them in a shed, two men came up. The brothers Fernandez, pretending they were a authority, called on these to halt, and as they refused to do so, fired upon them with Remington rifles, whereby one of them, a soldier named Escudero, was wounded and killed. Other persons then arrived on the scene, whereupon the two Fernandez fled to the hills, but shortly after voluntarily gave themselves into custody. This act of murder the jury found to be a legitimate self defence, and accordingly the judge has ordered the release of the prisoners, setting aside the charge of murder entirely and giving the robbery as pretext for the imprisonment already suffered. The second case occurred in Cerro Largo, in Nov. 23, 1897. A man named Juan Martinez had a quarrel with a boy of sixteen named Gregorio Garcia, and struck him with a broom. Garcia thereupon took out a dagger and stabbed Martinez, causing his death. At a moment of obfuscation, as the verdict says. This deliberate murder the judge has punished with three years' imprisonment! We leave our readers to form their own comments on those two cases, which form two more examples of the want of respect for human life in this republic, and the manner in which the laws are administered. Whether that country can justify claim to be civilized which has such inadequate punishment for crime, is another question.—*Times*, Montevideo, July 15.

—Of the nine tramway companies in the city of Buenos Aires, two are working electrically, another is constructing its lines for electric traction, and two others are petitioning for leave to change their horse system for electricity. During the past two years thirty applications for concessions for electric tramways have been made to the Buenos Aires municipality.—*Revue*, Buenos Aires.

—The Liga de la Patrioteria, Italian begins, phantom war-ships and the decoration of *La Prensa* building in the Avenida de Mayo on national festivals is one class of patriotism. There is another class of patriotism that has no brass band, no trophies of flags, no uniforms to parade in, no cocks' feathers, and no special liking for newspaper eulogy. Such is the patriotism that subscribes to internal loans and plunks down the dollars instead of eloquent phrases when the country is in need of aid. This week a quiet gentleman, Sr. Edmundo Coste, asked a few wealthy friends to his house one evening, and suggested that all the owners of real estate in the country should contribute five dollars for every thousand of their respective valuations to the government, for one time only, as a loan, but as a voluntary tax. Sr. Coste, thinks that in this way funds to the amount of \$50,000,000 might be raised this year, thus enabling the government to liquidate all its debt incurred for the purpose of organizing the national defence.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

THE INTERNAL MACHINE.

There has recently been shown to us a photograph of the celebrated internal machine with which in 1893 a dastardly attempt was made on the life of Admiral Custodio de Mella, commander of the revolutionary squadron, by persons of the same class of insensate, brutalists of military despotism as those who last year attempted to take the life of President Prudente de Moras, and murdered Marshal Machad a Bittencourt, the minister of war.

It is possible that some of our readers may never have been informed of the particulars of this treacherous and atrocious crime, of which there exists, we understand, an authentic record duly signed by witnesses. Such readers will doubtless be interested in the following brief account of what occurred:

At 6 o'clock p. m. on Sept. 24, 1893, there arrived a lighter aboat-side. The boat had *Aquidaban*, to whose commander, Capt. Alexandrino de Alencar, the boatman in charge of the lighter handed a parcel, saying:—

"Please give this to Admiral Custodio de Mella and say to him:—'Ao bon entendido meu palava basta.' [To one who understands readily half a word is sufficient]."

Capt. Alexandrino complied with the request, and, by the Admiral's order, proceeded to remove the paper wrappers from the parcel. Dr. Anfriso Fiallu, well acquainted with the treacherous character of their enemies, expressed his suspicion that the parcel contained an infernal machine and recommended the utmost caution in handling it.

The removal of the wrappers disclosed a copy of the 2d volume of the consultations of the council of state for the years 1871-75. Extending from the inner part of the volume were two book-marks containing the words "Corsairs and Pirates—Belligerents."

On being examined it was found that the leaves stuck together, and Col. Jacques Ourique suggested that, before an attempt was made to open it, it should be well soaked in water. This advice being followed, the book was readily opened and in a cavity that had been made in the centre thereof were 400 grammes of dynamite and an apparatus for exploding a cap intended to set fire to the charge.

The boatman, on being questioned, deposed that about noon on that day an unknown person, apparently an officer of the navy, had approached him and asked him whether he was willing to execute a commission on board the *Aquidaban*. The boatman expressed his willingness to go, provided he could obtain a permit. This the man promised to procure from the police authorities, and after making an appointment to meet again they parted.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. they again met on the wharf and the stranger gave the boatman a parcel, telling him to hand it to the Admiral in person. The boatman remarked that the permit was still wanting and the stranger went away, shortly afterwards returning with the permit. He then repeated his instructions to the boatman, paid him for his services and gave him the message for Admiral Custodio de Mella.

The boatman went with his permit to the commander of the guard, who read it, retained it and allowed the boatman to proceed on board.

Convinced of the truth of the man's statements, the Admiral set him at liberty and allowed him to return ashore without molestation.

This was only one of many treacherous attempts on the lives of the enemies of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The notorious Decadent Martyr, now a prisoner accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moras, has recently had the hardihood to make a spontaneous confession of his attempt to use poison against them.

and append herewith the letters alluded to.—
Eds. News.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, June 2nd, 1898.

To his Excellency M. de Campos Salles.

Your Excellency.—Before your departure we are most desirous of expressing by letter our great satisfaction at having been afforded the opportunity of personally congratulating you on your election.

The almost unanimous vote by which your Excellency has been elected President of the Brazilian Republic proves the absolute confidence that it inspires in the country, and the warm reception accorded to your Excellency in England ought to prove not only the pronounced sympathies which exist between the two countries, but also how great and keen our appreciation has been of the choice of which your Excellency has been the object.

We have profited by your visit to discuss thoroughly the finances of Brazil, and we have been very pleased to see that your Excellency appreciates at their proper value all the difficulties of the country's financial situation.

Unfortunately, for some years Brazil has passed through a crisis as much political as financial, and in these circumstances, it is not surprising that, with the great fall which the exchange has undergone, it may have produced financial difficulties which we believe will not be lasting.

Several remedies have been suggested, amongst others the leasing of state railways; but for several reasons, none of these remedies have been adopted, and it would be superfluous to discuss them at present.

A project, emanating from a group of commercial banks at Rio, has been approved by the Brazilian government, and consists, as your Excellency knows, in consolidating the coupons of the different state loans and guaranteeing mortgages into a fund guaranteed by mortgage on the revenues of the customs of Rio, and of other places in Brazil.

Although we regretted a suspension of payments in specie, we have thought it useful to recommend this project to the holders of Brazilian securities, and we hope they will accept.

Your Excellency is aware that we have been for many years the financial agents of the Brazilian government in England, and we have always been proud and pleased to see Brazil faithfully meet all her engagements; but the advantages of a precise admission to all the details, and your Excellency will no doubt have noticed in your all too short stay with us the colossal commercial and financial activity which reigns in England, and will carry away the conviction that, after all, the credit of a country constitutes its greatest power.

We dare, then, to hope that your Excellency will give us your entire approval of this plan in writing, and also that you will exert your influence and authority, so that the arrangement may be put into execution in all its details, which is not only necessary for the re-establishment of Brazilian credit, but it is equally necessary so that the greatest economy may be practised for the future in all the departments of the state, and in order to meet an engagement solemnly made it is necessary to be able from the present to determine quickly and reduce expenses in all government departments, which up to now have been incurred on a scale quite outside the resources and means of the country.

In conclusion, we like to think that your Excellency will give us the necessary assurance, nothing to it that during your term of office you will do your best to realise these hopes.

That will encourage us to make an appeal to the bondholders of Brazil, so much more that, furnished with your Excellency's letter, we shall be able to prove to them that we have neglected nothing in order to safeguard their interests.

Accept our expressions of esteem, etc.,

(Signed) N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

London, June 6, 1898.

Messrs. Rothschild & Sons.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., which I received with the greatest satisfaction, I might first to thank you, not only for your congratulations on our election as President of the Brazilian Republic, but also, in a greater degree, for your frank and friendly reception on my visit to England, a distinction that I most highly appreciate when I again found, with pleasure, the expressions of sympathy and friendship between our two countries, united for a long time by the most lawful interests. At the head of the government, I hope to be able to respond to the confidence of my fellow-citizens in putting under contribution the vast resources of which the government disposes for the development of its riches and prosperity. The prospect of peace and tranquillity fortunately leaves the way sufficiently clear for the solution of administrative problems.

Amongst these, the most serious is undeniably the financial problem, which still at once occupies my attention. The combination proposed by several bankers to which you draw attention, and which has for its object the consolidating of coupons of the different loans of the Union and guaranteed interests on railways will be, when realised, the principle of an administrative action which surely will produce satisfactory results from a financial

point of view. My own responsibility is engaged in this combination as you have noticed, and I can assure you that during the next presidential period the Brazilian government will give full and entire execution to all its terms. I am convinced that once the agreement is established, and in compliance with the complementary measures which will be taken by the administration, amongst which will first come a rule of severe economy, the financial solution will be provided for at the same time as the high interests which are at stake will be suitably protected by the closest reciprocity.

I take this opportunity of renewing the assurance of my highest esteem.

(Signed) CAMPOS SALLES.

FICTITIOUS VICTORIES.

The Buenos Aires *Standard* reproduces the following extraordinary article from the *Correo Espanol* of that city, in which Admiral Cervera is credited with a victory over the Americans in Santiago on the 31st inst. It is incredible that a journalist should dare to invent such falsehoods. The prize of victory runs as follows:

«*Viva la gloriosa Espana!* Immense joy fills our heart as we trace these lines, which we would wish were written in light so to kindly, in the sacred fire of love for the immediate country that saw our birth, the souls of our Spanish and Argentine readers. Yesterday has added fresh laurels to the radiant name of Spain. We have been victorious in Santiago; we have been victorious in the Philippines; Cervera, Linares and Augusti have covered with glory the hand of Alvaro de Bazan, of Pelayo, of Ferdinand the Catholic! The 31st of July, anniversary of the United States, will serve, hereafter, as an emblem of shame. Mackinley alive and kicking! Insults and outrages Washington deny! Those who hitherto commemorated the glorious date of their freedom from the yoke of a prison, to-day become tyrants will recall in the one day their triumph and their defeat, their exaltation to the rank of a free people, and their branding as a rapacious and churlish nation. Blessed be this tremendous and regenerating war which has enabled Spain to show what she is worth!»

—The Canadian commissioner recently sent to South America to investigate the various markets in order to ascertain to what extent Canadian manufactures might develop trade in these countries does not give much encouragement. In Mexico, the commissioner says, Germany has nearly all the trade in hardware, but Canadian shovels, picks, spades, axes, forks, hoes, etc., would sell, if they compete with the American in price and quality. Hand tools, bicycles, tires, cooking lamps and gas stoves, electrical supplies, water machinery, mining machinery, safes, tin and painted ware, structural laths, plumbing materials, agricultural implements and wood-working machinery, he has found, are all salable articles in Mexico, but Canadians will have to exert themselves to make headway against the Americans and Germans, who practically control the trade. The remarks made in the report of the commissioner about the other Latin American republics are, roughly speaking, of the same nature. The reports do not contain any specific trade information, but the sum and substance of them is that if the Canadian manufacturers can compete with the Americans and Germans and other European manufacturers, there is business to be obtained in those countries. —*N.Y. Journal of Commerce.*

—The annual meeting of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. was held in London on the 24th ult., Mr. Robert Norton presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Norton said that, when they last met, it was thought the position in Brazil was improving, and that the crisis which the country had been going through was drawing to a close. These anticipations had not, however, been realised during 1897, though the prospects to-day had considerably improved. They were, nevertheless, less able to recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year, half of which had been earned under most adverse circumstances, and for the purposes of the dividend £100,000 had to be taken from the reserve. But although the accounts were less favorable than for some years past, he thought they were as good as could reasonably be hoped for, considering that at the close of 1896 the exchange stood at 90 p. per milreis, and at the end of last year 70 p. per milreis, and that the loss of last year, only, causing a loss to them of £90,000, while it had cost them over £50,000 to rebuild some of their steamers, which had grounded in consequence of the low state of the river last season; and, owing to the fact that the currency had been reduced to a quarter of its face value, it was necessary to increase wages, in order to avoid trouble from strikes, &c. After being charged with the book value of £7,000 of their steamer *Phaenix*, which had become a total loss, the reserve now stood at £62,000, despite the sum of £12,000 with which it was charged on a revaluation of the company's property. The most pleasant feature of their accounts was that having sold out £9,800 of their investments in Consols, the remaining £192,000 showed a profit at current rates of £24,600, which made their financial position much better than shown in the accounts. Some of their contracts had become unremunerative, owing to the exchange, and they were endeavouring to get them cancelled or modified.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret «Chateau d'Arche» and «Montfermeil» in barrels ready for bottling.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,
RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, in a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

Isolated Fever Ward.

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its excellent and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses, great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital has built and is supported by subscription, and it is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward 15\$000 a day

Private room 20\$000 "

which includes medical and nurse attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, x-rays, and outside medical attendance extra.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be furnished with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the physician in charge, Dr. Ruy Barbosa Bastos, Rua 72, Rio de Janeiro, or to Mr. M. J. de Freitas, Sec. Sec. Rua 110, Botafogo, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

U. A. GORTCH & Co.
Rochester, New York
United States of America.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse power and the other of a horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office

THEODOLITE FOR SALE.

Five inch Theodolite by Cassella quite new. Apply to Mr. Teixeira, City Improvement Co., 27, Rua Santa Luzia.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, younger son of John Angell of Manchester formerly of London, and of the late Mr. Angell of Glasgow, who was registered birth name was William Allan Angell, hereby requests his friends, and others whom it may concern, to note that he has adopted, and will continue exclusively to use as his title for several years past, for all purposes, in legal and other documents, the abbreviated name and signature of

ALLAN ANGELL

Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1898.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Thursday, the 24th instant at 7 1/2 p.m. in the Mission premises, at Rua Imperatriz, 10, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the Mission. Large sum of money has been collected for the support of the Mission. Large sum of money has been collected for the support of the Mission. Large sum of money has been collected for the support of the Mission.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Public School and University man will prepare for entrance to Public Schools in England. Address "Cantab," Rio Novo.

SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

For hot country cycling, successfully withstand great heat or moisture, travel easily over rough, broken ground, retaining the buoyancy and life which have given them renown all over the world.

In the remote possibility of puncture they are easily detached from the rim, readily repaired, and as readily replaced. Wherever introduced they have surmounted previously existing obstacles to safe, enjoyable cycling, and have proved their immunity from heat, and their reliability over the roughest ground.

When ordering your next bicycle stipulate for English Tropical Dunlop Tyres. Correspondence is invited.



Note the Trade-mark.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.

160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.

ENGLAND.

A handsome illustrated booklet—"All About Dunlop Tyres for 1898," gratis and post free.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Cantão)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the famous beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, airy and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water-chests, drinking water filtered by the modern system of double filtration, and is, therefore, to be considered the best hotel of this capital.

Passages, also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-d'hotel for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been furnished with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hydraulic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating system.

The apartments have been repainted and renovated throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been redecorated, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every ten minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of S. Paulo railway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, ocean, and islands, being situated in one of the most beautiful spots in Rio de Janeiro, and within a few minutes' walk of the city, and is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists, and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large terrace.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPR. GEN.

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has transferred that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO, to a new and most attractive and healthy locality in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with views for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully-fitted pleasure garden, in the centre of which are lawns and children, and well mounted ball-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is especially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large dining-hall, and its dining-room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to boarders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATION: THE PICTURESQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 305

Is situated exactly 10 minutes from the electric tramway line from the town, passing the Lagoa de Santa Theresa, close to the doors of this hotel and salubrious.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation, and its views of the bay, ocean, and islands, and the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and bay, is most suitable for families and guests of all distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

First wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature, bathing and swimming. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

ASSOCIATED S.A.

FERREIRA MENTGES.

Telephone 306

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 23.—At a meeting of the cabinet a letter was read from the Cuban general Calixto Garcia on the subject of the future government of the island. The views of the Cuban leader are said to have been cordially approved by the cabinet, and the President will reply in favorable terms.

Telegrams from Santiago say that on Monday, 18th inst., there was a stiff fight between the Cubans and Spaniards at Guanajama in which the Cubans were defeated with heavy loss.

The discord which exists between the Cubans and Americans in the field is now said to have originated in the fact that the latter had difficulty in restraining the former from making all kinds of depredations in the villages through which they passed, and in Santiago itself after the surrender the Cubans pillaged the houses of the private residents.

JULY 24.—*Apres* of the incident between General Shafter and Calixto Garcia, the former has replied to the criticisms of his conduct by the government, that while he recognizes the bravery of the Cubans, the war is between Spain and the United States, consequently the Cubans were not entitled to take part in the formal surrender of Santiago.

The state of Havana is described by the local press there as terrible. "People are dying of hunger in the streets daily."

A Spanish column of engineers who arrived at Santiago to enquire whether Guantanamo was included in the capitulation treaty of Santiago, on being informed that it was, expressed his satisfaction, as the garrison of 6,000 men and the inhabitants were in the last stages of famine. The same officer returned with liberal supplies of food given by the American general.

In the hospitals of Santiago there are 1,750 Americans sick with malarial fever and other complaints, amongst which are 150 down with yellow fever. Amongst the Spanish prisoners there are about 1,000 suffering from various complaints. The state of the American army occupying the heights around Santiago is reported excellent.

In accordance with orders received from Washington, General Shafter has given a formal apology to Calixto Garcia.

The expedition against Puerto Rico which is to consist of 40,000 men, is expected to effect a landing at Guanica on the south-west side of the island and at Fajardo on the south-east. Transports with 3,500 men and five batteries of artillery are reported at Cape San Nicolas in Haiti, en route for Puerto Rico. General Miles has asked General Garcia for 50 Cubans to aid in the capture of the island.

The Spanish military officers who are in Santiago have asked General Shafter to have them and their men landed at Vigo and Santander.

Pressure is being brought to bear on President McKinley to establish a stable government in Cuba before handing the island over to the Cubans. Public opinion is, however, in favor of its immediate delivery to the revolutionary junta.

Spain.

JULY 23.—The Queen-regent had a long interview with General Pavia which has given rise to many comments, but it is not known whether the subject treated was the state of the Philippines, or martial law through out Spain.

The Carlist supporters are leaving Spain in great numbers, and the most prominent partisan, the Marquis de Cevallos, has gone to consult Don Carlos in Brussels.

There is a dearth of official news from Cuba, but private telegrams published in Madrid say that Calixto Garcia, when returning on Holguin met a force of Spanish troops on their way to surrender to General Shafter, and attacking them was himself defeated, and many of his men killed and wounded.

JULY 24.—*El Imparcial* publishes telegrams from Havana stating that Miguel Gomez has attacked and captured El Cidaro after a desperate resistance on the part of the Spaniards who lost six killed and twelve wounded. (The numbers do not appear to warrant the "desperate resistance.") The Americans have landed forces in Tuxtepec and Spiritus, and are besieging Las Tuas in the north-west of the province of Santiago.

There was a rumor that Miss Shafter, daughter of the victor of Santiago, had appeared in Madrid, but this was soon denied.

Great Britain.

JULY 25.—The *Daily Mail* says that the master of the steamer *Orifield*, reported at Wilmington that while passing by the place where the *Bourgeois* went down he found the water strewn with dead bodies in a fearful state of putrefaction.

The *Times* correspondent in New York says that President McKinley is determined to send Admiral Watson's squadron to Spain.

An American cruiser is reported as being actually in the Bay of Biscay chasing ships from Antwerp and Liverpool carrying contraband of war to Spain.

Germany.

JULY 25.—According to the *Local Anzeiger*, the German ambassador in Washington has been charged by the Emperor William to assure President McKinley of his friendship, and that he would like to enter into negotiations with respect to the Philippine islands.

MINISTER BRYAN AND THE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 4th of July last a commission from the Associação Commercial do Rio de Janeiro called on Minister Charles Page Bryan at the Hotel Continental for the purpose of presenting their compliments to the representatives of the United States and of presenting an address favoring the development of commercial relations with that country. Last year a committee appointed by the association visited the United States to be present at the opening of the Philadelphia Museum, and its members are eloquent in their appreciation of the hospitalities shown them. In the address, presented to Minister Bryan, appreciative allusions were made to this visit, and also to the sympathetic political relations existing between the two countries.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Bryan returned the visit with a call on the directors and members of the Commercial Association, on which occasion he left the following written address:

Gentlemen:

Your visit and eloquent address were especially welcome on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, and I thank you sincerely for the compliment paid to the representative of our country on this happy occasion. The objects of our Association, and of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia are worthy of the earnest encouragement of every citizen of the Western Hemisphere. The promotion of commercial relations between any two countries must in many ways be of benefit to all their neighbors. Before coming to this land of inexhaustible resources, I familiarized myself with the purposes and scope of the Philadelphia Museum. They impressed me so deeply with the extent and usefulness of the work undertaken that I have, since arriving here, appealed to all my contemporaries to promote to the best of their ability the endeavors of that great institution, and to add to the exhibit there of the manufactures and products of Brazil, which should be more fully displayed in that permanent exposition of industries. Hence, it is especially gratifying to note the accord existing between your society and the Philadelphia Museum, another evidence of the practical service that both organizations are rendering North and South American commerce. The hospitable reception which can give the business men from our country who, two years ago, visited Brazil with like ends in view, is still gratefully remembered by them, and has borne fruit in resulting goodwill towards Brazilian interests.

All my countrymen are proud that the young Republic of Brazil should have chosen as its model the constitution of the United States of America, which for over a century has worked so admirably well with us in producing, under every direction, unexampled development. We look forward with confidence to an epoch of unequalled prosperity in the United States of America. My countrymen hope that the benefits of business expansion may redound to the good of the whole hemisphere. To accomplish this, companies like the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro are best calculated to bring about satisfactory and practical results. Therefore, they will receive the heartiest encouragement of our Legation. To effect a broadening and strengthening of the commercial relations of the two great republics is the desire uppermost in my mind, and nearest my heart, in our mission to this land of boundless possibilities. Brightening prospects of financial improvement are evident throughout Brazil and are hailed with joy by her friends on the northern continent.

I gave me pleasure in communicating to my government the compliments and congratulations tendered to its representatives by your Association, through your distinguished chairman. In reply, I was authorized to make cordial acknowledgment on behalf of his Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, of all such friendly expressions.

With renewed thanks, and sincerest sentiments of sympathetic interest, I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES PAGE BRYAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

BASEBALL AT S. DOMINGOS.

An event of the first importance to sports men and their friends came off on Sunday last at the new cricket ground at S. Domingos, when the first game of baseball which has ever been played in Rio for years was played before an exceedingly interested audience. The challenge was given by the Americans who wished to meet the members of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association in a friendly contest in the American national game. As we announced a fortnight ago, the challenge was accepted with hearty good will, and the match was fixed to come off on Sunday week, but had to be deferred on account of the heavy rain. Matters were, however, quickly smoothed over in the course of the past week, and Sunday last was fixed for the event. It was generally felt a pity that it was impossible to give greater publicity to the fixture, as it was not only a novelty to the vast majority of those who witnessed it, but it is more essentially a spectator's game than cricket. The American

minister, Mr. C. P. Bryan, had promised to be present on the first occasion, and with the courtesy which is part of his many diplomatic qualities, put off other engagements in order to be present on Sunday last. His personality loomed large in the pavilion where his knowledge of the rules of baseball was of great service to the men, and his explanations of the game a source of great interest to the ladies. Amongst those who were in the pavilion during the afternoon, were Mr. and Mrs. Beuns, Dr. and Mrs. Henry De Arrajao and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Rolis, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Miss L. Cox, Miss A. Cox, Mrs. Haddon, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, and others whose names I have escaped to.

The commenced about 1.30 p.m. but owing to the necessity of the visitors from Petropolis having to return at 4 p.m. the game had to be curtailed to three innings on each side. The teams, too, which should have numbered nine a side, were only eight strong. For the Americans, the players were T. C. Dawson, John B. Johnson, E. J. B. Orr, E. Harvey, A. J. Henry, Tom B. Hunt, C. Kemp, and J. Laurie. The Rio Club was represented by P. Morrissey, R. A. Bocking, P. Smith, E. Roberts, Stuart Smith, E. C. Blake, O. Cox, and E. Breich. The advantage was immensely in favor of the visitors, as was manifest at the time when each side had had an innings. The American team having scored eight runs and the Club team only one. The latter were in good condition, but suffered from not knowing the rules of the game. In the second innings, the result was similar, the visitors scoring six runs and the home team five. Both sides were willing to work independently of the heat of the day, which was excessive for the season. The third innings showed that the club team were learning the game with experience and profit to themselves, scoring five runs to the visitors' four.

Cox and Smith ran past their bases at first through not knowing the rules. Stuart Smith in the third innings lost a brilliant run by not falling on his base, but a little practice and greater familiarity with the rules would remedy these defects very quickly, and when the next game comes to be played, the visitors will have to look to their laurels. The score at the finish stood at 10 runs to the visitors and at 11 for the club. For the former, Johnston, Orr, Henry, and Laurie made three runs each; Harvey and Bocking two each; and Dawson and Kemp one each. For the latter P. Morrissey, Bocking and Blake made each two runs, and P. Smith, Roberts, S. Smith, Cox and Breich each made one.

It is a pity that Messrs Bryan and Dawson had not seen Petropolis, so that the game was being watched by most interesting, and we trust inopportunities will soon be afforded of witnessing another match at this splendid spot. As we have said above, it is an excellent sport to those who look on. The ladies present in the twilight of the American minister specially became proficient in the technical terms of "diamond" and "catcher" and "pitcher" and "home runs" and "base hits" and "out of the game" and so on, and watched each ball of the game with absorbed interest, fully realizing that baseball is something more than a foolish game, and more attractive than a cricket match.

Mr. T. C. Jackson and Mr. Beuns filled the rooms of officers of score and umpire respectively, and Mr. George E. Cox was active in general superintendence from start to finish.

Special thanks are due to the ladies, who, seated from Rio outside to the ferry, where the special launches quickly brought them to this side, the majority having pleasant memories of their first game of baseball.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

The premises of the Rio Seamen's Mission were filled to overflowing on the night of the 21st inst., when in response to the invitation of the Rev. Irene Crawshaw, all who take a practical interest in the welfare of the English-speaking sailor met to hear a course of lectures on the future and otherwise of hopefulness for the future and otherwise of a pleasant enjoyable evening. The rooms were too small to give sitting room to more than half those who came, and many thronged the ante-rooms and took up the best possible point of vantage obtainable in the corridors and on the stairs. It is probable that when the agreeable reunion of last Thursday evening is repeated, the organizers will find it necessary to hire a larger hall in a more central part of the city for the occasion. The English-speaking community was well represented. Clergymen of various denominations, consists of many nations, bankers, merchants and traders were there, heart and soul in the good work. Ladies with kind hearts and kindling enthusiasm adorned the scene with their pretty dresses and prettier faces. And best of all, Jack was there, in good round numbers and in the best of spirits, evidently determined as far as in him lay to make all plain sailing for those who thought kindly of him and his fellows.

The immediate object of the meeting was not to collect funds, but to create fresh interest in the work. It being felt that the knowledge of what is being done for the benefit of sailors being spread abroad would inevitably result in further subscriptions. Thus the rev. organizer took care to explain when a few happily chosen words he moved Mr. E. A. Benn, the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, to the chair. Mr. Benn made a very effective chairman on the occasion, and with a businesslike directness called on Mr. Lumby, the missionary in charge of the work, to give

an account of his stewardship. This Mr. Lumby did in the most satisfactory manner. The receipts and expenditure of the mission were fairly high, and the South American Missionary Society had made the handsome donation of £2,000, while several friends at present in England had contributed substantial sums. No fewer than 22,550 seamen had entered the port in British ships in the past year, in addition to a large number of men in American ships, and amongst these the missionary's work had to be done. Naturally amongst such a number his time was fully occupied. From statistics of the work done which we have at hand, we are pleased to see that the mission supplied 135 free meals, and 420 free beds; and that 3,420 men attended the reading room, and 302 sailors stayed at the Seamen's Home during the year. There are other statistics of mental and spiritual food, but those we have given will give our readers an idea of the practical work that is done in substantial good to the seamen, and their rice for the mission. We do not underestimate the spiritual good that has been done, but merely touch the features which come within the range of a secular newspaper.

Mr. J. M. Baldet, the consul-general for Sweden and Norway, followed with a very sympathetic speech which was listened to throughout with marked attention. Mr. Baldet, with his contribution to the mission, and his wife, and Mrs. Henry with full-toned voice sang to her own accompaniment. Mr. Bradford gave a piano solo in good style, and Mr. Eugene Seeger, the American consul, spoke eloquently and well on the subject of the mission. Mr. Seeger has a truly missed being an orator, but proved himself a practical man of business in the charitable suggestions he gave, and which it is to be hoped the committee at the mission will see their way to adopt in furtherance of their work. Then came the chief songs of the evening. The magnificent voice of Miss King will humiliate of sweetest tone through the little room, and once again the audience seemed to regret there was not more space. Though this coming later, was not heard to full advantage in the dark, packed hall, she succeeded in filling the soul of one of the women with melody, which could not be suppressed and getting a hymn to call on him for a song he soon had the house in roars of laughter. Mr. Brown favored the audience with an encore song which was equally well received, and Mr. M. P. Barry gave a rousing. The Rev. E. A. Pille, then took up the running, and with the skill of a practical speaker held the attention of his audience until he spoke of the mission, its purpose and utility from the standpoint of a clergyman, a gentleman and a lover of his kind. The Rev. C. D. McCutcheon proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings, and to the consuls present—amongst whom was Mr. E. Palm, the consul for Holland. Ladies expressed regret that they were unavoidably prevented from being present, were received from Mr. C. P. Bryan, the American minister; Mr. W. B. Wagstaff, the British consul-general; and the acting consul for Germany, Mr. H. O. Robinson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Benn for presiding, and this brought the formal part of the proceedings to a close.

Refreshments were then provided for all who wished, and in this connection, praise be to the kindly foresight and self-sacrifice which induced them to gather funds to provide those refreshments without encroaching on the funds of the mission. Our representative, who is inexperienced in these matters, noticed what he thought to be a bridge-like and asking about it he was specially informed that it was sent by Mrs. Quile, and that it was not a bridge-like.

The evening passed off without a single hitch. We sincerely hope that the evident interest which is taken in the welfare of sailors, will eventually result in the establishment of a Seamen's Home worthy of the important part of Rio.

The consumption of crude rubber has been steadily increasing for some time past and lately has shown signs of gaining on the production. The expansion has been most marked lately in Europe where a demand is springing up for rubber tire carriages. There is also a general extension of the use of rubber in the manufacture of mechanical goods, especially on the Continent. As a result manufacturers have been liberal buyers of rubber at advancing prices. Recent auction sales of African grades held at Antwerp resulted in high prices being paid, and some would-be buyers in this country failed to secure the supplies they wanted, as their bids were too low. This week public sales were held in Liverpool and some 170,000 lbs. of rubber was offered all of which brought full or higher prices. One of the chief factors in the present strength of the rubber market is the rather smaller supplies of Para rubbers than was estimated. The increased production of Brazilian rubber early in the season was figured at 6 to 7 per cent, and now that the crop year is nearly closed, the receipts at primary markets show a gain of only about 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, which does not keep pace with the increased demand. The steamer *Dominic*, which has just arrived from Para, brought only 30,500 lbs. of rubber, whereas in her former trip she carried a cargo of 640,000 lbs. of rubber. Cables received yesterday from Para showed the market there very strong, island fine being quoted at 9,000 reis, with exchange at 7 1/2 ad, which was equivalent to something over 9s here.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, June 30.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash in advance)

Subscription: \$5000 per annum for Brazil;

\$5000 or £1000 for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Freyer, Esq.,

111, Broadway, NEW YORK

Messrs. Street & Co.,

20 Cornhill, LONDON

or Frost & Co.,

151, Queen Victoria Street,

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$2500 each. SINGLE COPIES - 500 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26th, 1898.

THERE has been not a little harsh criticism in Latin-American circles of the policy and conduct of the United States toward Spain. Motives of a highly reprehensible character have been freely ascribed to the Americans, and they have even been charged with the purpose of reducing all Latin-America to a kind of tutelage to the United States. One of the French papers of this city has been greatly disturbed by the aggressiveness of the Anglo-Saxon and has been urging Brazil to unite with the Spanish-American republics before it is too late. In such questions, fact and common-sense ought to be the guide for us all; otherwise we shall run the risk of falling into some very absurd errors. In the first place, there is absolutely no foundation whatever for the assertions that the United States intends to assume a protectorate, or anything of that description, over Latin-America. No such purpose has ever been advanced by the government of the United States, nor has any responsible member of any government ever advocated it. The turbulent republics of Central and South America have been uniformly treated with kindness and with studious regard for their rights and independence. Even now, the party favoring the annexation of Cuba, which is merely a Spanish colony and has never yet been independent, is far from being large and aggressive. From what has thus far occurred, and from what we know of the American people, there is no disposition whatever to ignore the rights and feelings of Latin-Americans, nor to take one single advantage of their weakness. On the contrary, there is an almost quixotic sentiment in the United States in favor of promoting the welfare of these republics and of assuming a sort of voluntary responsibility for all their errors and mishaps. The object is neither selfish nor mercenary, but is a purely sentimental belief that it is a matter of high policy for the United States to prevent any European nation from invading or oppressing an American republic. As for the charges against the United States of being actuated by selfish motives and of exercising brutal force in the present struggle with Spain, the facts clearly prove them untrue in every particular. Two or three illustrations are all that we require to show this. When Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, he refrained from bombarding and obliging the surrender of the city simply to avoid the destruction of private property and the loss of life among non-combatants. He had the city at his discretion, and he

knew that he could take it later on without resorting to a bombardment. What other power would have exercised such clemency? Would Spain have done it? When the Spanish fleet was destroyed off Santiago, and a large number of prisoners were captured, they were taken to the United States and treated with kindness and consideration. Everything was done to soothe their wounded pride and to make them forget that they had been conquered. And then the government resolved to send them home, as a compliment to their courage. What other nation, may we ask, has ever treated its prisoners of war in such a manner? Has France ever done it? When the city of Santiago finally capitulated, the United States undertook to send all the Spanish soldiers home, and has actually contracted with a Spanish steamship company, whose steamers have been shut up in Mexican ports to escape capture, to perform the service. These steamers are therefore not only allowed to return to Spain, but are paid handsomely for taking home with them some thousands of their own countrymen! And should the war continue, these same steamers will doubtless be armed and sent out to prey on American commerce! What other nation has ever exercised such clemency and forbearance? There is not a parallel for it in history! Great Britain is not an ungenerous foe, but she has never yet treated an enemy with so much courtesy and consideration. With all her traditional politeness, France never yet failed to humiliate a defeated antagonist, nor Germany to follow up a victory with inspiring blows. It is the fate of war, and the vanquished knows it. And yet, in this war the Americans have not only been generous to the vanquished, solicitous for the protection of life and property, and considerate toward an exceptionally vindictive foe, but they have even gone out of their way to compliment the enemy on his courage and fortitude. This is not what the world has thus far known as war, nor is it the conduct of a nation filled with selfish ambition and dominated by rapacious greed. It is the spirit of a nation which is fighting for a principle, which is conscious of the justice of its cause, and which has no thought of striking an unfair blow. To the astonishment of the world, the Americans have known how to strike swiftly and decisively, and they have also known how to be considerate and merciful in the hour of victory. When the Spaniards recall the opprobrious terms which they have used against Americans, it will be with shame and regret, for they have been treated as though such things had never been said. And when the friends of Spain recall the extravagant prophecies which they have uttered of the greed and sinister designs of the great Anglo-Saxon republic, it will be with an apology. This war may be a turning-point in the history of the United States and may mark the beginning of a new era for her, but it will also usher in a new era in the history of war—an era of generous appreciation of a defeated antagonist, and of generous consideration for the lives and property of non-combatants.

THE banquet given to the minister of finance at the Casino on Friday evening last was undoubtedly a brilliant and imposing affair. It was given in the name of the representative native and foreign commercial houses of this city and was designed to express their appreciation of the ability and energy which Minister Bernardino de Campos has shown in solving the financial crisis through which we have been struggling for so long a time. Of the homage paid to the finance minister in his private capacity we have no criticism to offer. He is a gentleman of high standing and deservedly enjoys the esteem and admiration of a wide circle of friends. With the homage paid to his ability and acts as a finance minister, however, we can not join. The two great measures of his administration

are of a character which does not indicate financial ability or resource, nor are they anything more than makeshifts to relieve the financial situation from an impending danger. One of these was an arbitrary change in the interest rate on the internal loan, which, while relieving the treasury from a part of its interest obligations, did much injury to those who invested in these loans for the purpose of securing a fixed income. The second measure was the no less arbitrary refunding of interests of foreign loans and guarantees—a measure not yet definitely settled with respect to the railway guarantees, and which has elicited much criticism from some of the best financial newspapers abroad. These measures surely are not sufficient to warrant a public manifestation of approval, nor do we believe that the banquet of Friday last can be considered as such. It was announced that the affair had been promoted by the "national and foreign commerce," and yet in its highly eulogistic notice on the following day the *Núncio* said editorially: "We ought also to felicitate our illustrious colleague of the *Journal do Commercio*, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, for the brilliancy of execution of so worthy an homage, of which he was the initiator and one of the principal organizers." As Dr. J. C. Rodrigues has not denied the statement, we may presume that it is true. What then becomes of the widely-advertised initiative of a national and foreign commerce? The manifestation was initiated and largely organized by a journalist who is an intimate friend of the finance minister, and the affair is then labelled a "public recognition." We can not, under such circumstances, believe that the business men of this city have really expressed an opinion on the matter. They have simply eaten a dinner organized by the editor of the *Journal do Commercio*.

WE have been waiting for detailed information of the naval battle off Santiago which would show who was actually in command of the American fleet during the battle, but until this morning the particulars have been vague and unsatisfactory. Admiral Sampson was in general command, as we all know, but his flagship, the *New York*, was absent at the beginning of the battle and did not return until just before it ended. Commodore Schley was second in command, and his flagship, the *Brooklyn*, was in the thick of the fight from beginning to end. This morning's telegrams state that Admiral Sampson's report of the battle had been sent in, and had excited comment because he made no mention of Commodore Schley. As the first telegrams mentioned the absence of Sampson and the orders issued by Schley at the beginning of the fight, we must believe that the battle was actually fought by the latter and that the honors of the victory are due to him.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 18.—*Senate*.—Senator Leite e Oliveira concluded his speech on the funding scheme and was answered by Senator Rodrigues Alves who defended the government's action in this matter.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The disturbances at the Polytechnic School were again discussed.

JULY 19.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Among the subjects discussed were those of the Porto Canal and the navigation of the River S. Francisco. The majority of the committee on legislation reported in favor of granting permission for the trial of Deputies Glycerio, Alcindo Guanabara, Irineu Machado, Torquato Moreira and Barbosa Lima, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes. There was presented a minority report against granting permission for the trial.

JULY 20.—*Senate*.—Senator Bernardino de Mendonça spoke against granting permission for the trial of Senator João Correia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Among the subjects discussed were the following: Porto Canal; navigation of the S. Francisco river; appropriation of \$15,052,512 for the payment of Italian claims; bill regulating the trial of counterfeiters and smugglers.

JULY 21.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the navigation of the river S. Francisco. Senator Bernardino de Mendonça concluded his speech against granting permission for the trial of Senator João Correia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzelello denounced as infamous the police report on the murder of Marshal Machado Bittencourt. "Who," he exclaimed, "can believe that Francisco Glycerio is a murderer?" "No one," cried several members of the S. Paulo delegation. "And no one," asserted Deputy Seabra, "can believe

that the chief of police would stoop to an act of infamy." These remarks were followed by a storm of cheers, protests and exclamations in which the gallery took part and which resulted in the temporary suspension of the sitting. Deputy Galvão Carnevali spoke against granting permission for the trial of the deputies accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes. The evidence against them, he said, had been extorted by the police from helpless prisoners by means of threats and torture.

JULY 22.—*Senate*.—Senators Aquilino do Amaral and Ray Barbosa spoke on the question of granting permission for the trial of Senator João Correia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Several members of the Minas delegation protested against remarks made in the senate by Senator Severino Vieira. Deputy Galvão Carnevali concluded his speech against granting permission for the trial of the deputies accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes. Deputies Arcoverde, Galvão and Amphilophio spoke on the same subject.

JULY 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Damasceno spoke in favor of granting permission for the trial of Senator João Correia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Amphilophio concluded his speech on the question of the trial of deputies accused of plotting to murder President Prudente de Moraes. Deputy Seabra spoke in favor of granting permission for the trial.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipal intendunt of Santos has closed the small-pox hospital there because of the extinction of the epidemic.

—The Santos municipality has conceded a life pension of 1000 a month to the mother of a recently deceased municipal employé.

—President Prudente de Moraes signed on the 19th inst. the bill regulating the exercise of the veto power of the prefect of the Federal District.

—The castellan governor of Rio Grande do Sul has appointed Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento his vice-governor. Is such an appointment legal?

—In view of the decision of the supreme court declaring unconstitutional two similar interstate bills, the state legislature of Pernambuco will shortly be convened for the purpose of revising the budget.

—Theft and burglary continue to be reported as of frequent occurrence in various interior towns of São Paulo. And in our opinion there will be no change until prompt and certain punishment follows the capture of such criminals.

—There have been some criticism of occurrences at the Santos custom house—occurrences which various newspapers have spoken of as "scandalous." The minister of finance has sent an official down there with full powers to enquire into the matter.

—The *Diário de Campinas* of a recent date says that some thieves had arrived there the day before, and were promptly intimidated by the police delegate to at once return where they came from. It is singular that the thieves should be so well known, and yet so few of them get punished.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has already expended over 25,000,000 on the new capital of Belo Horizonte, and now a dispute has arisen over an iron fence for the public park said to have cost over 3,000,000. Various officials connected with the enterprise deny the report, however, that such a fence has been imported.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that Vice-President Manoel Victorino has written a letter to a friend in Bahia, stating that Deputy Glycerio has been made the leader of the "partido republicano federal;" but the *Tribuna* claims to be authorized to assert that no such letter has been written. Probably both statements can be satisfactorily proved.

—The municipal council of Jahu, São Paulo has recently adopted a by-law which compels us to drink its sanity. It authorizes any citizen to apprehend and fine peddlers who are not provided with licenses. And to insure the execution of this extraordinary law, the council offers a reward of 100 for the detection and turning of every unlicensed peddler. A more demoralizing ordinance than this could not be conceived.

—On the 22nd inst. the opposition members withdrew from the Paraná legislature when the new electoral bill was voted in and discussion. This action was taken as a protest against that bill which is said to contain many provisions contrary to the freedom of suffrage. If free elections are already nearly impossible, imagine what will be the state of affairs in Paraná when the bill is converted into law.

—A new restaurant at São Paulo will struggle against the current of exchange under the euphonious title of "Chops d'Indes." Our foreign readers will be interested to know that the word "chops" has nothing to do with the gentle sheep, and yet everything to do with one or more glasses of beer. The Bobs Chops, therefore, will be interested in exchange limitations, and may be expected to contribute largely to an improvement of the present unfavorable situation.

—A correspondent of a Sorocabana paper writing from Campo Largo, in the southern part of the state of São Paulo, says that the cotton crop there has been abundant. This year the prices obtained have been so remunerative that the planters are preparing to largely increase their cotton fields next year.

—It is stated that in consequence of the drought the S. Francisco river has fallen to such an extent as to render navigation difficult and dangerous. The steamers *Matta Machado*, *Luiz Fianna* and *Dantas* have all been damaged, though carrying very light cargoes, by obstructions in the river. The *Luiz Fianna* with a cargo of 20 tons made only 43 miles in 4 days. It is said that the steamers will be laid up and that towboats will be employed in the navigation of the river.

—In Rio Grande do Norte on the 7th inst. Judge José Cinnaco do Espírito Santo, according to a statement made by his friends was brutally assaulted by the commander, two other officers and three soldiers of the police force. The judge's friends also say that he was assaulted at the instigation of the governor of the state, who had quarrelled with him. The governor asserts that the judge attacked the commander of the police force, who in defending himself wounded his assailant.

—Life is remarkably cheap in São Paulo, and especially so among Italians. A few days ago, in the Santa Maria suburb of Jabi, a Turkish peddler named João Mattar met an Italian named Antonio Romano. The Turk reminded the Italian that he owed him \$25.00, and asked when he intended to pay it. "Now," said the Italian, drawing a pistol and shooting the Turk dead in his tracks. The assassin of course escaped, and will be concealed by all his countrymen, who seem to look upon manslaughter as a pastime.

—The official sanitary report of the state of São Paulo for the month of May, is as usual incomplete. In 93 localities there were 5,627 births, 3,769 deaths and 855 marriages. The report says that the sanitary state of these localities has generally improved. In Santos, however, the reverse was true, there having been 137 deaths from yellow fever, against 27 in April. In S. Carlos do Pinhal there were 63 deaths from the same disease in May, against 230 in April. In the capital there were 22 deaths from small-pox.

—Another lynching case has recently occurred up in Minas. Three assassinations having occurred at a place called Tocantins in the municipality of Utd. Minas, during the early part of the month, without the assassins having been captured, the residents apparently resolved to take the punishment into their own hands. A few days ago two brothers, Pedro and Francisco Patrião, murdered a woman, whereupon a large number of neighbors assembled, captured the criminals, and killed them with their knives.

—Dr. J. M. Draiart has written an interesting article in the *Revista Industrial* of Minas Gerais on the necessity of using lime as the most effective soil dressing for raising all agricultural crops in Brazil. Everyone who has tried it in the proportions of 400 to 500 kilos per hectare has found its value, and those who like to employ their leisure hours in the pleasant occupation of kitchen gardening would do well to make experiments with a top-dressing of lime where it has not previously been tried in growing vegetables for home use.

—One of our Buenos Aires and one of our local exchanges contain what they call a fine example of American hypocrisy. "It would have been much nearer the truth had they called it a fine example of unscrupulous cleverness. We are certain that no such incident ever occurred. The Americans are not quite so lost to all sense of decency and good taste as to put profane legends on children's hat bands, to say nothing of wearing them to church. Not only are such stories false, but we feel sure that no one not actuated by malice would repeat them.

—The sanitary state of Araraquara must be decidedly bad in view of the circumstance that the sanitary inspector has advised the fugitive residents not to return until he advises it, in order to avoid what happened at S. Carlos do Pinhal and Jaboticabal, where the fever again appeared after the return of the fugitives. The people will begin to understand that the neglect of all sanitary rules must sometime bring a terrible penalty upon them, and the endemic character of yellow fever in some of these towns is eloquent proof of the truth of this.

—In announcing that the Liga Patriótica Hespanhola, of São Paulo, had just sent home subscriptions for war purposes to the amount of £1,570, the *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 25th inst. took occasion to say:—"The Spaniards know all the interest with which we here have followed the fortune of war of the peninsula in this grievous Spanish-American conflict, feeling sad over their disastorous and their reverses and rejoicing over the victories of the great Latin nation, to which we are united not only by solidarity of race, but also by links of the closest and most affectionate sympathy. Their defeats are as though they were our own. Their victories are also ours, because they are the victories of our race." It may be said that the *Comercio* is one of the few newspapers in Brazil which has the courage to express its opinions openly; there are many others which hold the same sentiments, but refrain from publishing them.

—There was a fire at No. 72 Rua Carneiro Leão, São Paulo, on the afternoon of 23rd inst., which destroyed that, and an adjoining building. The buildings were not of much account, the losses being estimated at only 15,000\$.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

A great deal of interest was attached to the second fixture of this season, between the above clubs played on the 17th inst. The Railway had the strongest team they could bring, and had great hopes of avenging the defeat suffered at the commencement of the season.

Winning the toss, the Club decided to bat first, sending in Goolier and Crowe to open the innings. The first wicket soon fell, and with a down for 53, things did not look "too rosy," when Miller was joined by Rule, and for a long time these batsmen defied all efforts to put them, until Rule's wicket fell at 114, after which, the already fired bowlers were hit all over the field, the innings eventually being declared at 9 wickets for 164.

With only about an hour left for play the Railway innings was opened with Mawson and Howe opposing the bowling of Miller and Rule. The first 6 overs realised 1 run, then Howe was bowled by Miller. Rule immediately followed suit by bowling Wyatt who had filled the vacancy, and with 5 wickets down for 10 the chances seemed in favor of the Club.

But on Stewart joining Mawson these two settled down to save the game, and so well did they play that the 4th wicket fell at 62, Mawson being out for a well played 29. Stewart was immediately afterwards caught with the score unaltered. Time being called left the Railway with 5 wickets in hand and 99 runs behind.

The scores were:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.	
F. Goolier, b. Shaw.....	18
P. W. Crowe, b. Shaw.....	1
A. N. Crompton, b. Stewart.....	10
L. Greenland, b. ".....	9
W. P. Rule, et. Knight, b. Stewart.....	14
C. A. Turnley, et. Ware, b. Wyatt.....	14
E. W. Theobald, b. Stewart.....	9
A. M. Benn, b. Plouffe.....	14
W. Jeffrey, not out.....	15
E. Bartlett, ".....	4
Extras.....	5
Total (9 wickets).....	*161

S. PAULO RAILWAY	
J. Mawson, b. Rule.....	29
L. M. Howe, b. Miller.....	3
E. Wyatt, b. Rule.....	3
F. Plouffe, b. Rule.....	2
P. Stewart, et. Jeffrey, b. Miller.....	26
J. Webster, not out.....	0
E. G. Knight, ".....	0
E. Haynes, ".....	0
J. Shaw, ".....	0
E. Theobald, ".....	0
A. Ware, ".....	0
Extras.....	2
Total (5 wickets).....	62

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that a new time-table will go into effect on the Central railway August 1st. The principal change will be that of the night express which will leave here at 7 p.m., thus insuring an earlier arrival at São Paulo the next day.

—Complaints are made that the S. Christovian railway company is playing tricks with the passengers by reducing the number of 100 reis trains at the busy hours of the day and thus compelling a large number of people to pay double fares for short trips.

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* hears that the widow of one of the victims of the Taipás accident proposes to sue the São Paulo company for an indemnity on the loss of her husband, whose value she estimates at 30,000\$. This would beat life insurance all out of reckoning.

—We learn that Mr. Thomas Campbell has been appointed to the post of book-keeper in the accountant's office of the Leopoldina Railway Co. Mr. Campbell has had a large experience in the same line in the Argentine republic, and his training there and in South Africa should most stand him in good stead.

—The director of the Central railway has issued a circular stating that demonstrations of employees of that road for the purpose of making presents or offering congratulations to their superiors, are contrary to discipline and detrimental to the service. Quite true; but this order is highly prejudicial to the said "superiors," to whom a *manifestação* and an oil portrait are absolute necessities.

—The Central railway authorities having begun the construction of a building in Rua Santo Christo without the *risô* of the municipal prefect, the agent of the prefect in that district has imposed a fine. The director of the road denies the legality of the fine, but the prefect very properly supports his subordinate. Let us hope he will enforce it, for the official should be subject to such regulations as well as the private citizen.

—The state of São Paulo has concealed a subvention of 300,000\$ for a railway to be constructed from Porto Feliz to some station on the Sorocabana railway. Happy port! Unhappy taxpayer!

—The *Comercio* of São Paulo is informed that the employees at Jundiahy of the União Sorocabana-Viçosa Company have not received their wages for the last five months. And yet the company boasts a large reserve fund and is spending large sums on extensions! This company evidently needs a little impartial justice.

—The minister of industry has analysed the director of the Central that his proposal to re-establish "return" fares, based on the addition of 25% to the single fare, has been increased, the only change being a slight increase in the number of days for which the return ticket is valid. Some peculiar restrictions are imposed, such as requiring the ticket to be stamped at the terminal station on the day of return, and also requiring the trip to begin at the said station. Such conditions are purely vexatious, and serve no good purpose whatever.

—One of our subscribers in England writes that while the Sorocabana Railway is in an apparently flourishing condition the directors do not pay the interest on their sterling debentures. The coupon due on the 31st March last is still unpaid, and the sinking fund has been suspended for some years. He adds that as to the Itatia branch, the bondholders have had no interest for years, and a law suit has been on for the last 18 months on the part of the combined bondholders, represented by the London and Brazilian Bank. He further asserts that in his opinion the surplus revenue is being used in extending the line instead of being paid over to the bondholders. Some personal charges are made of which we prefer to make no use at present.

—An interesting statement has been published in Montevideo regarding the existing railway systems of South American countries. The particulars are of course available to any one who wishes to find them, in the Statesman's Year Book or elsewhere, but the comparison of interest in various ways. The Argentine republic stands at the head, with 11,550 kilometres, closely followed by Brazil with 13,321. Chili follows with 4,033, and Uruguay is last with 3,514. In the matter of cost the figures are not so favorable to this country. Its average cost per kilometre is exceeded by that of Brazil, but those of Chili and Uruguay are considerably lower. It would, we fear, be somewhat difficult to give a satisfactory explanation of this. Generalities are dangerous, but it is hard to see why the Argentine cost all round should not be if anything lower than in the adjoining countries, where difficulties of construction are as a rule greater.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The news of the sudden death of Mr. Nicholas J. Bonner, in Buenos Aires, will be sad news to the many railway men who have come to Brazil from Argentina. The deceased gentleman was not only favorably known and appreciated as the representative of Baring Brothers and of the firm of Samuel B. Hile & Co. but was the legal representative of the Central Argentine and Great Western of Argentina railways. Mr. Bonner was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, of whatever nationality, and he was beloved by those who knew him well. The gentility and true manliness of his character could be known only to those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. His manner was somewhat reserved with strangers and casual acquaintances, but those who got beyond this outer wall found in him a wealth of gentle kindness which became a pleasant surprise. Mr. Bonner was a sturdy champion of what he thought right, and his judgment was of the soundest. In his death the British colony there loses one of its strongest and its best members. Mr. Bonner married the eldest daughter of Mr. John F. Pearson, and leaves an interesting family to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind husband and a devoted father.

SHIPPING NOTES

—We see by a New York exchange of June 19th that the *Nicholson* was in port there, and was receiving her war paint. So one was allowed on board, however, which would indicate that the government prefers to avoid comment in regard to the purchase of this ship.

—When the *Temeraria* went into a blacksmith's shop at Ansonia for repairs, and Smallwell, with a far away look in his eyes, "I thought we should hear no more about her. But it would seem that the energy of her heroic officers and crew has been too much for the unparalleled inertness of the Paraguayans, and the adventurous boat is again pushing her way up stream into Matto Grosso. It may be that by this time these modern steamers are preparing to plunge boldly into the depths of the Brazilian forests on their way across the continent, and I shall wait their reappearance as anxiously as I am waiting for news of Anlre. Then, too, it's a new thing for a gunboat to take legs and cross over a continent—and it's only a Spanish boat can do it. After reading the accounts of what they have done in the past and of what they propose to do in the future, I confidently expect to see the *Temeraria* emerge from the Amazon or the Orinoco some day with flags flying and guns roaring defiance to the unconquered and unbelieving Yankees."

—The government is having the torpedo-boat *Benito Gonçalves* repaired at the shipyard of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., on the opposite side of the bay.

—The French packet *Brésil* of the Messageries Maritimes was placed in rigorous quarantine at Lisbon on the 21st because of the occurrence of cases of yellow fever on board on the voyage from Brazil. The same packet was afterwards put in quarantine at La Pallice.

—The passengers who left Rio by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Pohls Algen* on Saturday last were Miss Lúcia Tralucchi and sisters (2), Mr. Paul Tavernier and Mr. Leopold Prealle for Bahia; Mr. H. L. de Moura and family, Mrs. Nissen and son, and Mr. Adolf Geramun for Hamburg.

—The following passengers arrived in Rio on the 25th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Atles*:—From Southampton, Miss Kimes, Mr. G. D. Robertson, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. C. Berg, Rev. C. Harrison Herdman, Mr. G. K. Stewart, Mr. D. A. Browne, Miss M. Hardman, From Cherbourg: Mr. M. d'Azevedo Maciel, From Vigo: Mr. J. Rielsen. From Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. da Silva and child, Mr. Antonio da Silva Bastos, Viscondessa S. Villalvor de Tugal and 5 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Terra Lopes, Mr. José da Rocha Jr., Mr. Manoel Martins Castro, Mr. Joaquim Manoel da Fonseca, Mr. Manoel Carlos Machado and son, From Pernambuco: Mr. J. J. da Costa Maia, Dr. Engenio de Barros and 3 children, Mr. Oscar da Gama Duarte, Mr. J. Martins da Silva, Mr. Augusto Bilhar, From Bahia: Mr. William Bragel, Mr. Arthur Silva, Mr. Joaquim Manoel de Souza Irado, Mrs. M. de Amor Divino, Mrs. Floriana Peixoto, Mr. Theo. Ribeiro Jr. Silva, Mr. Jeronymo d'Azevedo, Dr. Nicolau F. dos Santos and wife, Mr. Raoni M. de Souza, Mr. H. E. Greenway, Dr. Josias de Andrade, Mr. Paulino J. Nunes and wife, and Mr. Adelino Fernandes Coelho and wife. By the same vessel, Mr. G. H. Drysdale and Mr. José Aguilu left for Buenos Aires.

—The first-class passengers who landed at Rio on the 21st inst. from the P. S. N. Co's steamer *Oriza* were Mrs. Crocker and Mr. H. J. Jones from Liverpool; Mr. S. Zanetta from La Pallice; Mr. C. Gouze de Mattos, Mr. G. C. Alexanderson from Pernambuco; Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and child, Mr. J. M. Aranj, Miss Miller and Mr. H. Frega from Bahia.

Mrs. H. C. Boquet left by the same vessel for Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who arrived at Rio by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's steamer *Oriphya* on the 19th inst. were Messrs. E. Mc Clure Bosa, Agustín Viollier and wife and Luis Dayll from Valparaiso; G. H. Drysdale, José Aguilu, Arthur J. Hunter and wife, F. Reises, and Dr. Carlos de Niemeyer from Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who left Rio by the same steamer were: For Liverpool: Mr. H. Kingsmill, Mr. Billett and family; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hampshire; Mr. E. M. L. Lyssaght; Mr. John Stark; Mr. and Mrs. J. Richards; Mr. John Law and child; Mr. A. Boxwell. For La Pallice: Mr. Alvaro Reis and Mr. Edmund Michet. For Lisbon: Mr. J. M. da Silva, Mr. N. J. B. de Souza, Mr. J. d'Oliveira Lopez and family, Mr. J. R. de Cruz and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bittencourt and family, Miss Simon, Mr. J. Gonçalves and Mr. J. Dias. For Pernambuco: Mr. D. M. Fox, For Bahia: Messrs. Francisco Riveira, T. Grey, A. Moreira, P. Lopes, Dr. S. Bastos, Dr. J. P. Pereira, M. A. Dutra, F. Janotta, M. J. da Silva Jr. and Dr. P. M. de Aguiar.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that the persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro will shortly be tried.

—According to the *Jornal do Brasil* it is reported that the government intends closing the Polytechnic School. Not a bad idea.

—On Friday at 7 o'clock p.m. at the Casino Fluminense a dinner was given to Minister Bernardino de Campos. Why?

—It seems that the Gymnasium Nacional and the Faculdade Livre de Sciencias Sociais e Juris are unable to live harmoniously under the same roof. Would it not be well to separate them?

—According to some of the reports of the congressional debates, Serzedello wishes to place Glycerio on the Cubatão and Seabra wishes to place Prudente there. Is the Cubatão so desirable a place?

—Smith wishes to know whether it would not be a good idea to turn against the accused congressmen the weapon they used against the ex-revolutionists—punishment, under the pretext of amnesty, with the loss of two year's pay.

—France is about to declare war on Haiti because the latter has expelled a meddlesome woman from the country. Consistency can't be appreciated very highly in France, where all sorts and conditions of men have been expelled from the country for the least of reasons.

—If congress has confidence in the courts of justice, it certainly ought to permit the trial of its members accused of a plot to murder the President of the republic. If it has no confidence in the courts, then it should without delay vote the necessary laws for establishing courts worthy of confidence.

—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Ennes de Souza national agricultural society did not take place at the Polytechnic School last week.

—On Saturday there was a fight between two reporters on Rua do Ouvidor. Neither appears to have been much injured, but it is said that the air was full of flying ejaculations.

—In one of the reports of the speech of Deputy Galeão Curvalhal he is credited with saying that no one attaches any importance to Declecliano Martyr. Did Marshal Floriano Peixoto attach no importance to him when he made him honorary captain? And did Gen. Arthur Oscar attach no importance to him when he poured plaintive grievances into his sympathetic ear?

—On the 10th prox. at 9 o'clock a.m. mass will be said at the Carmo Church for the soul of Gen. Guimarães Sariva. Amination for the eminent military ability of the illustrious Rio Grandense and gratitude for his earnest and efficient efforts to free the country from a corrupt and brutal despotism will cause the temple to be thronged with the best class of Brazilians eager to do honor to his memory.

—It is stated that Minister Jardim profoundly laments the slow progress made in the new quarry between the ferry slips and the war arsenal. He intends to recommend the government to expedite the work. This will of course increase expenses, but the minister apparently does not allow this to trouble him. It is his duty to treat such matters professionally (he is a military engineer), and the minister of finance can look after the economies.

—On Sunday building No 129, Rua do Rosario was destroyed by fire, the adjoining buildings being somewhat damaged. Before being extinguished the fire reached the back of the Paço da Condição on Rua do Ouvidor and destroyed the stock of wines and liquors stored there. The proprietors of No 129 have been held for investigation, it being stated that they were at work all day cleaning up, and that the fire broke out about half an hour after they left the place.

—Trouble seems to have arisen between the director of the day school section of the Gymnasio Nacional (ex-Collegio D. Pedro II) and the "free faculty of juridical sciences" which has been making free use of the school edifice by permission of the government. The said faculty is a private corporation, while the school belongs to the state. The director has frequently complained of the inconvenience of having his rooms occupied by an outside corporation, but to no effect.

—Sunawyt says that he is beginning to feel that there is something supernatural about Zola. When he saw that the Versailles court rounselet left the court-room and then disappeared. Since then it has been reported that he had gone to Switzerland, Belgium and Norway, and that he would remain concealed in France. His arrival has been registered in all these places, and also at Kiel, on his way to Norway. It's an uncanny kind of a man that can be in so many places at once.

—A man named Antonio Joaquim de Carvalho states through the press that having heard of five other persons of the same name, he has decided to call himself hereafter Antonio Jonkopings de Carvalho. The fear, Antonio, that you have rashly failed to take into consideration the government's insatiable desire for more revenue. You will discover that change is not always improvement when you are forced to get into a box and put a stamp on yourself! And then think of the little Jonkopings—the expense of stamping them all!

—At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd Antonio Villas Boas, Affres Henrique Silva, and another were standing in the Largo do Rocha waiting for a train when they were suddenly attacked by a group of men armed with sticks, who are said to have been secret police. Villas Boas was badly injured and Silva was also considerably bruised. If it is true that the secret police are committing these outrageous assaults, it is time that the government put a stop to it. No matter how unworthy of confidence the enemies of the government may be, the latter is not justified in employing means of retaliation or repression so irregular and dangerous as this. There is no viler instrument than a secret police when it is used for violent purposes, and the government which employs it will stand disgraced for all time. It remains to be proved, however, that the recent assaults were committed by secret police.

—The first meeting of the directors of a new society, called the Sociedade Conmemorativa das Datas Nacionais, was held at the municipal council chamber on the 21st inst. The first project under consideration was one for festivities to commemorate the independence of Brazil, which still remains the 7th of September. It was resolved that a field mass should be celebrated in the Campo de S. Christovão on that day, as a part of the festivities, and that appropriate festivities should take place in the Largo S. Francisco the evening before—which probably means fire works, and possibly a conflagration. The remainder of the programme will be settled later on. At the suggestion of Sr. José Carlos de Carvalho, steps will be taken at once to prepare for the 40th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil on May 3, 1900. Would it not be better to first determine whether Brazil was first discovered by Pinzon on January 1, or Cabral on May 3?

—Our readers in the suburbs should be on their guard against some scamps who are going about residence streets in the character of municipal and sanitary officials, and who are making a good business for themselves by imposing and collecting fines. It would be good policy to demand the name and authority of all such inspectors.

—We note with pleasure that the rumor which gained ground here that Chili had difficulty in finding any capable men to fill the posts left vacant by death from yellow fever in the legation in this capital was incorrect, as the new secretary of legation, Mr. E. Mc Chre Beza arrived here by the *Oropesa* on the 19th inst. We sincerely trust the new secretary will be more fortunate amongst us than his predecessor.

—There was a very satisfactory fight between two Italians in an estalagem in Rua do Gen. Caldwell on the 20th. Their names are of no consequence. It is only essential to say that one was armed with a knife and the other with a revolver. The man with the knife was the quicker of the two and got in some effective work before the man with the revolver woke up. The latter then settled down to business and planted two slugs where they would do the most good. Both artists were captured red-handed, because they could not get away, and were taken to the Miscellaneous in a serious condition.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

As we are going to press, we are favored with a copy of the *Relatorio* of the Minister of Finance, from which we shall hope to make extracts for our next issue. We are under many obligations for the favor.

BRITISH CHURCH

BUILDING FUND.

Donations promised:	
Already published.....	Rs. 58,585.520
C. Hargreaves, Esq. Rs.	500
Mrs. Lamisberg, " "	250
Thomas Whyte, " "	200
Esq.	100
R. T. Gibbon, Esq. " "	100
John L. Bisset, " "	100
Esq.	100
H. J. Reeves, Esq. " "	50
J. W. Crauford, " "	30
Esq.	30
	1,230.500

Donations promised:	
Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.	4,000.500
Total.....	Rs. 59,585.520
Further donations are earnestly solicited.	

Rio, 25th July, 1898. F. S. PAVOR, Treasurer.

—We have been asked to announce that there will be a meeting of friends and subscribers to the British Church at Messrs. Quayle, Davidson & Co's offices on Thursday next, at 3 p.m., to consider various proposals in connection with church repairs.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the interior of Ceará cattle are said to be selling at 255 a head and fresh beef at 200 reis per kilo. The cause of these low prices is the fear of losing the cattle through the drought.

—At the last meeting of the Mellin's Food company, a dividend of 14 per cent was declared. This is good proof of the popularity and worth of Mellin's Food. Messrs. Crasfield & Co. are the agents here.

—A defalcation was discovered in the registry of protests on the 21st, a clerk having disappeared and with him 4,792.50 in cash. The fugitive clerk is one Luiz Moreaux, a young man with a very chequered life and extravagant habits. His present abiding place is not known.

—Japanese matches threaten to drive out the Swedish. The exportation, which was nine thousand gross of boxes in 1894, rose to nine million gross in 1892 and eighteen million gross in 1896. Japan now supplies China and India, and is working its way into the British market.

—Some days ago the well-known shop of Mme. Natte in Rua do Ouvidor was robbed, the loss being estimated at about 6,000. On the 21st a boy named Antonio José Gomes was captured at Jacarépaguá and a key belonging to one of the locks was found in his possession. One of his companions was also arrested, and it is believed that the crime will soon be fully exposed.

—The postoffice authorities will again permit us to complain. Last week our São Paulo mail was posted on the 20th, and should have gone forward by the night express. And yet our agent there, Mr. J. W. Mee, complains that at 9 p.m. on the 22nd he had not received his package of papers. We trust that the authorities will employ some means for preventing these mishaps.

—We have an inquiry from abroad in regard to Brazilian hard woods for paving blocks. Can any of our readers tell us if experiments have ever been made with such woods, and if so, with what result. A good business might result from a satisfactory trial. We are also requested to furnish information about *ramie* production in this country. Can any one tell us if a trial has ever been made, and if so, where?

—We see by an exchange that the London and Brazilian Bank, of Santos, has purchased the edifice in which that bank is located, paying 250,000 for it.

—A question has arisen between Sir James Murray & Sons and their representative in this city, Robert Palmer, in regard to business connected with the branch works established here for the manufacture of Murray's Fluid Muesgia, and the procurement of the latter has been revoked. The senior partner in the firm of Sir James Murray & Sons, Mr. Edward James Murray, is now here for the purpose of settling the business.

—An extensive swindle has just come to light in São Paulo. Some time ago Messrs. Victor Naumann and Martin Bardani sold a large tract of land in the suburb of Bela Cintra to the Banco da Republica. Recently the bank sent representatives there to examine the lands, and to their astonishment they found a considerable part of it enclosed and covered with buildings. An inquiry developed the circumstance that the building lots were being sold by Sr. Nicolao Gibelli Gatti, who also exhibited deeds from the same parties from whom the bank purchased the land. There has been, of course, a fraud committed somewhere and the police are now investigating the matter.

—The secretary of the bureau of information of the Philadelphia Museum has given out the following statement:—"In Bolivia is a large agricultural area in which the rubber tree grows in a natural state. For over a year the Commercial Museum has been in correspondence with the Bolivian government to obtain facts bearing upon this subject, and the museum is now prepared to give this valuable information to any syndicate which contemplates extending its commercial enterprise into Bolivia. One of the latest laws provides that any one who satisfies the Bolivian government of his responsibility may, upon payment of a nominal fee—something like 45 cents a year—take possession of 500 estradas. A single estrada embraces 100 rubber trees, and 500 estradas would amount to 75,000 rubber trees. The individual possessors of the estradas may consolidate into a company, and thus obtain control of large tracts."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian funds are still slowly declining in London, yesterday's quotation being 40 1/2 on the 4 per cent loan of 1889, which stood at 50 on Saturday.

—In the budget of the state of Pernambuco the revenue is estimated at 9,800,000, and the expenditure at 10,178,685.55, including arrears of indebtedness to the amount of 1,739,260.455.

—The president of Paraná has signed the bill voted by the state legislature for a lien on the revenue to be derived from the export duty on mate as security for a loan of 3,000,000.

—If some one is ambitious of earning the right to public gratitude, let him ascertain and make known who paid, directly and indirectly, for the dinner given last Friday to the minister of finance.

—The minister of finance says that the foreign debt of Brazil, including the Ostate Minas loan, whose principal now amounts to 43,600,000, has been reduced to 43,000,000. But the funding scheme increases it to 43,800,000.

—The state government of Pernambuco has borrowed from the Banco de Pernambuco the sum of 400,000 for six months, paying interest of 8 per cent per annum. This money, it is stated, is to be used in paying interest on state bonds.

—The minister of finance says that speculators invented the false report of the imminent suspension of payments on the foreign debt account. Why Mr. Minister, haven't payments been suspended? If not, what has become of the funding scheme?

—The state of Piahy has applied to the national government for assistance under the provisions of art. 5 of the constitution. The prejudices suffered from the drought are given as the reason for this application. The state of Parahyba has also asked for assistance, but specified the sum of 150,000 belonging to an appropriation of 1892 which has not yet been paid.

—We beg to call the attention of Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons to the following paragraph in the report of the minister of finance:—"Although the budget for 1897 was ascertained, when that budget began to go into operation, that in reality there was a deficit of from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000. When the budget for 1899 is voted Messrs. Rothschild will do well to inquire whether it is real or fictitious."

—On Friday evening last a banquet was given at the Cassino Fluminense to Sr. Bernardino de Campos, minister of finance, nominally by the national and foreign mercantile houses of this city. Some 200 covers were laid and representatives of all the principal banks and business houses were present together with the cabinet and some other important personages. Several speeches were made, and the Western and Brazilian Company having laid on a special line, several complimentary messages were received during the evening.

—Would it not be good policy for the government to offer inducements for the redemption of those bonds of the Republic which were printed in Germany? The paper used in these notes is so stiff and brittle that the notes cannot be used long without tearing, and the result is that it is a nuisance to handle them. It was a great mistake to select such a paper.

—The value of the exports from Brazil to foreign countries in the year 1897 is estimated by the minister of finance in his report at 831,806,018, equivalent at the exchange rate of 7 1/2/32d. per £, at 266,752,221. The value of the imports from foreign countries he estimates at 671,603,285, equivalent to 231,567,664. This leaves a balance of 160,232,633, equivalent to 25,181,504, in favor of the exports, which, however, according to the minister, was converted into a deficit of 13,706,362, equivalent to 2,440,050, by public and private remittances to the amount of 300,000,000, equivalent in sterling to 69,644,614.

—When the Brazilian government begins to practise the economies which the new President has promised to inaugurate it would do well to cut down its expenditure in subsidies to its English and other newspaper organs. These subsidies, which have in the past been considerable, are paid at the expense of Brazilian bondholders, who must naturally feel that insult is added to injury when they are mulcted to support organs whose chief duty it is to circulate false news about their interests and to defend schemes aimed at their pockets. According to all accounts, some of the subsidies are conspicuous in arrears, but it is too much to hope that there is any present intention of dropping them altogether. —*Financial News*, June 27.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 24th, 1898.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	
gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
in U. S. coin at \$1.800 per £	
1 gr.....	4 1/2
do \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold.....	182 1/2
do of £ 1 S. coin.....	8 3/4

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today.....	7 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	27 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	26 1/2 s gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £	
1 gr.....	4 1/2
Value of \$100 (4000 re) 1 str in Brazilian currency (paper).....	69 3/4
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	38 1/2

EXCHANGE.

July 18.—The Brazilian and London & Brazilian banks opened with a rate of 7 1/4 d. on London, but almost immediately changed it to 7 1/2 d., which was general with the other banks, and which was sustained until the end of the day. The first transactions of the morning were effected at 7 1/2 d. for bank bills, and at 7 1/2 d. for private paper business was done with out difficulty. An hour later the market became firm the banks drawing at 7 1/2 d. with private paper being disposed of at 7 1/2 d. By noon the banks withdrew, and refused to do any better rate than 7 1/2 d. and private paper was sought at 7 1/2 d. During the afternoon an improvement in one was noticed, and the market rose to 7 1/2 d. At closing time, the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. business being done in repressed gold. The value of the milreis was from 24 to 26 re. gold.

July 19.—The opening rate of the banks was 7 1/2 d. on London, but later on they put out a rate of 7 1/4 d. and at the last hour the Brazilian bank advanced to 7 1/2 d. for bank bills. The market opened with bank bills changed hands at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 d. The market became very firm about 11 a.m. with business done at bank paper at 7 1/2 d. for private paper at 7 1/2 d. for prompt, and at 7 1/2 d. for sight. As happened on the previous day, the demand was brisk about noon, and there were several transactions in repressed paper for the end of the month at 7 1/2 d. The market became normal soon afterwards, and when the Brazilian bank put out 7 1/2 d. the others of private paper at 7 1/2 d. were freely made. The closing rates of the day were bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. against private bills at 7 1/2 d. and 7 1/2 d. The paper milreis was worth from 26 to 27 re. gold during the day.

July 21.—The official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London was posted by all the banks on opening, but there being no buyers at that price, the Brazilian, Française and London & River Plate banks, rose their rate to 7 1/4 d. The first business in bank bills was done at 7 1/2 d. and one of the banks drew at 7 1/4 d. and while private drafts were disposed of at 7 1/2 d. which rate did not suffer any sensible change even after the rise of the bank rate. Although some business was done in private paper at 7 1/2 d. on time, about noon a state of hesitancy set in the market, the banks drawing without freedom at 7 1/4 d. Again was the prevailing condition of the market during the afternoon, and the day ended with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official rate of the paper milreis during the day was from 26 to 29 re. gold.

July 23.—The general official rate of 7 1/2 d. was adopted by all the banks at opening time, but in the course of the morning the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks, put out a 7 1/4 d. rate, which later on the latter bank substituted by the opening rate. There was very little movement in the market during the day, and the banks drawing without freedom at 7 1/4 d. Again was the prevailing condition of the market during the afternoon, and the day ended with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 1/4 d. and 7 1/2 d. The official rate of the paper milreis during the day was from 26 to 29 re. gold.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Botafogo.

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 8 & 7.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 324

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,083.

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppe) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

To travellers on land or Sea

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Necessaria Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for medicines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists on da maninistradores depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

MACDONALD BROTHERS

Importers and Commission Agents

P. O. Box 234.

A. B. FLEMING & Co. Ltd.

Printing inks — Lubricating oils &c.

ELLAM JONES & Co. L'd.

Paints Varnishes &c. DERBY

Telegraphic address: — "MAC — S. PALLA."

A la t'oupe uesit

3. RUA DA QUITANDA. 3

A. Smith

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincolin and
Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every Engaged
article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good

VICTORIA STORE

São Paulo

[illegible]

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 73

Rio de Janeiro.

ART PHOTOS.

LARGEST
COLLECTION IN
THE WORLD

Studies, Models, Portraits, Stereoscopes, etc.

Finest Poses from Life, the most Artistic Series existing for Painters, Sculptors, Photo Dealers, etc.

Price List, with 100 Miniature and 3 Cabinet Size Photos, 5c., P.O. or Stamps.

S. RECKNAGEL NACHF., Munich, Bielefeld, GERMANY.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.

J. W. SPRENGER

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays, band music, operas, and a thousand other things as now to be seen in operation at

Crackley & Co's.

87, OUVIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Ask for

"MOUNTAIN DEW"

and

GLEN LEITH

The Best Scotch

Whiskies imported.

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.

Leith

Agents

LONDON STORE,

RIO DE JANEIRO

CHARLES CULTY & Co.

SANTOS

RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Bodied Rubber Type

and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Onicador, 1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

MATTE LARANGEIRA

PURE HERVA

C. M. L.

The best and most generally known brand of Brazilian herva matte

Herva Matte when, pure, as prepared by the Com. paulista Matte Larangeira, produces an aromatic and exquisitely palatable drink.

The Matte Larangeira gives free infusions, always producing the same agreeable beverage.

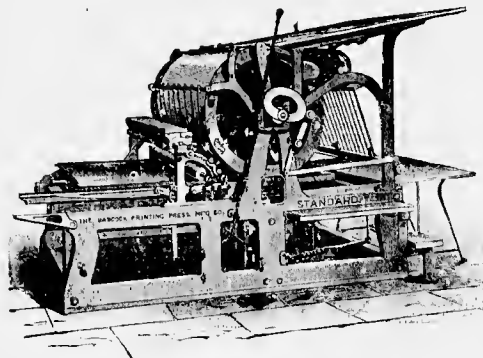
Factory: RUA DO LAVRADIO, 118

For sale at all the leading warehouses

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79

RIO DE JANEIRO

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.

AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.

Proprietors!—GLASGOW.

Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre.

43, Rua da Candelaria,

Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS

20 cases were treated on board S.S. "Olimpia" by Dr. Emma Pinto with Nectandra Amara and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon, Dr. Henrique Monteiro says that during voyages on sea of war he have had occasion to use Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Lemos against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Notwithstanding the commotion of travellers, verify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Nectandra and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus in companies, each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay by ship, by the coast of the Wine, Elixir, and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment, blood, weakness of the legs, and convulsions after long and severe illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt cure. It is also to be used for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by post paid to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25,000 per box, 125,000 for 6 and 205,000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DES S. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penion. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
July 26	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 27	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius, Olbers,
and Wordsworth.

The steamer

"GALILEO"

sails on the 4th prox for

New York

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & CO. LD.**
58, Rua 1^a de Março

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passages Rates:
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
" 500 Marks. 150\$000
" 475 " 120\$000
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 55. Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Liguria Aug. 2nd
Oreana " 16th
Orissa " 30th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freight apply to P. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE

SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
Bottle. Intendees in U.S.A. and
THE CHARLES A. VOELKE CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

SOUND
BORDEAUX
WINES

IN BARREL OR CASE

CRASHLEY & Co.

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

NONHEBEL & Co.

Steamship Agents
COMMISSION AGENTS

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

WILSON'S HULL LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Cable Address:—NONHEBEL.

FANCY-WORK REPOSITORIES

202, RUA DO CATTETE, 1st floor,

PLEASE TO LAMBE DO RACHADO.

117, AVENIDA 15 DE NOVEMBRO,

Petropolis.

Large assortment of Knitwear. Silks. Transfer
patterns. Fancy-work and many other articles for
Ladies use.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-
ably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for
Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 30th July.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapihe Silvino until 29th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Trenchard's editions, constantly on hand.
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Mellins Food.

Agents for Longacre's Rubber Stamps.

Alkison's Percheries and Pearls Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Balm and Lavender Salts.

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general
dealers.

A large assortment of Christmas goods received by
last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for prom-
oting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer,
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates:—Per single box, 25\$000; per
half dozen boxes, 125\$000; per dozen boxes
205\$000.

Address of manufacturer:—Joachim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,
Lapa, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally
been published as the South American Mail and The
British and American Mail. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From that month it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
other circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio 258, Rio de
Janeiro.